1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF12 North China AF12

316 were reconditioned, and an abandoned pit was reopened. The Communists expect the output at Feng-feng to reach over 6.6 million tons a year upon completion of the present program.[18]

B. Electric Power

•377 The abundance of coal in North China means that a regional fuel shortage is not likely to develop, which in turn assures the continued operation of the area's electric power and light industry, as virtually all the power plants are thermal plants. The only hydro-electric plant is located at the Kuan-t'ing Reservoir, 75 kilometers(45.6 mi.) northwest of Peking.

At the time the Communists took over North China, the total generating capacity in the region was rated at approximately 164.5 thousand kilowatts, the principal plant being located at Tientsin, Tangshan, Peking, and Taiyuan. The rated capacity in 1953 was probably about 209,000 kilowatts or about 19 per cent of the rated capacity on the Mainland, excluding Manchuria.[19]

The expansion of capacity now under way includes power plants at Tientsin, Taiyuan and T'ung-chou. A 20 per cent increase in generating capacity was said to have been recorded at

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[18]/NCNA Feb. 19, 1954.

[19]/NCNA Peking, Jan. 11, 1954; Wen-hui Pao [Wen-hui Daily], Hong Kong, Aug. 26, 1953.

377 Tientsin during 1954.[20] The new Taiyuan power plant, which is to be the largest thermal plant in China, is scheduled for completion in 1957. The plant was to be in partial operation in 1955.[21] A 130 kilometer (81.3 mi.) 110,000 volt transmission line now links Peking to Tientsin and Tangshan.[22] The Kuan-t'ing hydroplant will also be connected to this network.

The electric power industry of Communist China has been plagued by obsolete equipment, technical inefficiency, and a high incidence of accidents. The North China plants have not been an exception to this situation, and official Communist reports have invariably stressed the need to step up the rate of equipment utilization, to minimize line loss of coal consumption, to substitute low grade for high grade coal wherever possible, to ration household consumption of electricity, and to stagger the power load of industrial users. The new and expanded power plants and their geographical concentration in the Peking Tientsin and Taiyuan areas must be viewed in this light.

C. Iron and Steel

327 The two principal centers of North China's modern iron and steel industry are located at Taiyuan

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[20] NCNA, Tientsin, Jan. 22, 1954.

[21] NCNA, Mar. 18, 1954.

[22] NCNA, Mar. 18, 1954.

2:Gamble S-5 (1926-1933) 1954 AF12 North China AF12

205 the amount was about $3.00 a month. Post office boxes were available in some of the stores for $1.00 and $2.00 a season.

206 Telegraph wires followed the railroad and were available for civilian use. Ting Hsien was a branch of the Paoting office. In the hsien the delivery fee for messages was 25 cents for 10 li. Messages going to adjoining hsien were sent through the post office.

There were four local telephone lines of from 18 to 30 li in length. The exchange had some 25 subscribers. Long distance calls were possible on the lines along the railway. The engineer was paid $20.00 per month. The two workmen received $14.00 and $11.00 per month.

377 A small generating plant supplied electric current to a few of the stores in the city. 1.

132 TABLE 114. TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION, MONTHLY AVERAGES, 1927–1929[1]

	Temperature (Fahrenheit)			*Rainfall (millimeters)*
	Maximum	*Mean*	*Minimum*	
January	32.5	22.8	13.5	17.5
February	37.4	28.8	18.5	0.0
March	54.2	43.7	32.7	6.2
April	71.8	58.6	46.2	24.1
May	84.4	72.0	56.8	8.5
June	92.6	79.4	67.0	40.1
July	90.5	80.8	72.5	167.2
August	87.0	77.0	69.8	169.7
September	81.3	68.5	57.5	30.0
October	69.5	55.2	42.8	7.2
November	52.2	40.5	26.6	7.8
December	35.5	25.9	17.8	~~7.0~~
				485.3 (19.1 inches)

[1] From records of Hopei University, Paoting.

1 [i.e., Ting Hsien city -- Analyst]